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Eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
13 - 20 April 1987

Item 17 of the provisional agenda*

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-second session of the Commission/ thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
23 - 27 April 1987

Item 7 of the provisional agenda**

PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE UTILIZATION OF PLEDGES FOR 1985 AND 1986

* E/ECA/TPCW.8/1.
** E/ECA/CM.13/1.

M87-355

I. PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS BY MEMBER STATES

The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) was established in June 1976 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

As requested by resolution 288(XII) of the Conference of Ministers the Executive Secretary of ECA convened the first pledging conference of African plenipotentiaries in April 1977 in Lagos, Nigeria. Thereafter the ECA Conference of Ministers decided by resolution 331(XIV) that pledging conferences should be arranged on a biennial basis. By adopting resolution 37/139 the General Assembly of the United Nations called upon all governments, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions to make contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD).

Since the UNTFAD was established five conferences have been held during which pledged contributions and subsequent payments were made as follows:

	Pledges	Payments
Lagos, April 1977	US$2,960,981	US$2,940,981
Rabat, March 1979	2,285,762	1,762,570
Freetown, April 1981	1,790,756	1,070,756
Addis Ababa, April 1983	1,833,246	1,596,749
Addis Ababa, April 1985	2,161,606	1,214,033
Total	US$11,032,351	US$8,585,089

Concerning the total contributions made it should be noted that this includes the amounts pledged by China $51,020, the Federal Republic of Germany $286,000, India $1,340,659 and African Development Bank $250,000 as their response to the appeal made by the United Nations General Assembly.

Regarding the payments made the situation is the following:

(a) Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, have honoured entirely the commitments they took during the Pledging Conferences.

(b) Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire and Zimbabwe have paid only part of the contributions they pledged. Annex I of this report shows their respective pledges and actual payments.

It should be further noted that the following African member States have so far not contributed to the UNTFAD since its establishment: Chad, Angola, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

II. USE OF UNTFAD FUNDS DURING THE BIENNIUM 1985-1986

During the pledging conferences held in Rabat, in 1979, in Freetown in 1981, in 1983 and 1985 in Addis Ababa, progress reports were presented to the Conference of Ministers on the utilisation of pledged resources. Concerning the period under review (1985-1986), African member States have credited the General Trust Fund with $113,548 and the Specific Fund with 1,848,724 These contributions were added to amounts remaining from previous years' contributions and partly used to finance ECA development projects in the fields of industry ($68,574), agriculture ($22,924), natural resources ($38,198), economic co-operation $($410,715), manpower development ($44,210), international trade ($61,551), Pan-African Documentation and Information System ($144,317), conference services ($52,469) and publications ($11,300).

The list of projects for the implementation of which a total amount of $854,358 was to be spent is shown as annex II.

Since its inception in 1977, UNTFAD resources have been used to finance 58 development projects related to the ECA programme of work. It is worth mentioning that the ECA secretariat intends to distribute henceforth the UNTFAD resources according to the priority sectors outlined in the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF PLEDGED CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1986

Annex I

Countries	GENERAL FUND PLEDGES							SPECIFIC FUND PLEDGES						
	1978/1979	1980/1981	1982/1983	1984/1985	1986/1987	Collections	Unpaid	1978/1979	1980/1981	1982/1983	1984/1985	1986/1987	Collections	Unpaid
1. Algeria	-	-	..	..	-	-	..	500,000	..	-	-	..	500,000	-
2. Benin	40,000	..	..	2,500	500	40,500	2,500	..	..	5,000	2,500		..	7,500
3. Botswana		10,000	12,000	-	12,000	29,000	5,000	..	..	13,000	10,000		23,000	..
4. Burkina Faso			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,775	..	..	1,775	
5. Burundi	20,000		10,000		..	20,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
6. Cameroon (U.R.)	40,000	40,000	..	..	..	80,000	..	..	..	79,404	8,822	247,228*	261,659	73,795
7. Central African Republic	12,000		..	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	21,052	12,927	8,125
8. Cape Verde		2,000	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..
99. Chad	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	-	..
10. Congo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,333	..	60,000	86,508	26,825
11. Ethiopia	73,280	..	..	..	..	73,280	..	-	..	14,602	..	..	14,602	..
12. Egypt		71,428	..	..	..	71,428	-	..	..	..	..	830,000	830,000	-
13. Gabon		70,000	40,000	..	..	110,000	..	..	..	..	..	21,052	..	21,052
14. The Gambia	5,000	-	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	..
15. Ghana	50,000	..	64,877	..	..	114,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
16. Guinea		61,043	-	1,000	-	61,043	1,000	-	..	-	-	..	..	-
17. Guinea-Bissau		-	595	..	926	595	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
18. Kenya	50,429	60,000	70,000		30,000	87,945	131,314	..	..	..	72,000	45,000	-	117,000
19. Lesotho	..	7,000	7,000	..	..	14,000	..	..	..	1,000	8,872	15,000	24,872	..
20. Liberia	15,000	20,000	20,000	..	..	15,000	40,000	..	..	..	..	-	-	..
21. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	100,000	200,000	..	-	-	300,000	-	..	..	200,000	..	30,000	200,000	30,000
22. Mali	..	25,000	25,000	..	..	4,346	45,654	..	..	..	..	-	-	..
23. Mauritania	9,721	18,879	..	..	..	28,500	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
24. Mauritius	10,000	20,000	..	..	..	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..
25. Morocco	..	500,000	..	..	..	200,000	300,000	..	..	500,000	..	..	-	500,000
26. Niger	..	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	16,529	-	-	16,529
27. Nigeria					5,000	..	5,000	1,085,095	501,414	200,000	200,000	150,000	1,876,361	260,148
28. Rwanda	15,000	15,000	4,500	..	..	34,500	..	..	..	10,500	15,000	15,000	40,500	-
29. Senegal	147,407	-	..	10,000	10,000*	157,407	10,000	..	..	..	..	-	-	..
30. Sierra Leone	40,000	20,000	30,000	..	10,000	53,380	46,620	..	..	-	-	..	-	..
31. Somalia	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	..	-	30,000	..
32. Sudan	..	..	..	-	-	..	-	50,000	..	..	..	-	50,000	..
33. Swaziland	..	1,776	..	..	-	1,776	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	..

Countries	GENERAL FUND PLEDGES							SPECIFIC FUND PLEDGES						
	1978/1979	1980/1981	1982/1983	1984/1985	1986 1987	Collections	Unpaid	1978/1979	1980/1981	1982/1983	1984/1985	1986 1987	Collections	Unpaid
34. Tanzania (U.R.)					100,000		100,000	500,000	250 000	50,000			605,396	194,604
35. Togo		20,000	8,170	-	-	28,170				10,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
36. Tunisia		25 000				25,000					82,320	-	50,000	32,320
37. Uganda	11 002					11,002								
38. Zaire	87,541	87 222		-	2,000*	174,763	2,000	69 876		250,000	50,000	52,128	422,004	-
39. Zambia										40,000	40,000	60,000	140,000	-
40. Zimbabwe	-	-	30,000	30,024	33,720*	91,394	18,350	-				-	-	-
41. African Dev't Bank									250 000	-		-	250,000	-
Total	756,010	1 284,348	322,142	49,524	204,146	1,877,806	738,364	2,204,971	1,001,414	1,468,614	506,043	1,556,460	5,429,604	1,307,898
Non-African countries														
1. China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,020	-	51,020	-
2. Cyprus					1,000*	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Federal Rep. of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,000	-	286,000	-
4. India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940,659	400,000	940,659	400,000
Total	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1 000	-	-	-	1,277,679	400,000	1,277,679	400,000
Grand Total	756,010	1,284,348	322,142	49,524	205,146	1,877,806	739,364	2,204,971	1,001,414	1,468,614	1,783,722	1,956,460	6,707,283	1,707,898

*. Amount includes pledges made in New York during the U.N. Pledging Conference for Development held from 13 to 14 November 1986.

Programme and Project Title	GENERAL AND SPECIFIC FUND	
Industry		
1. Chemical industry development programme	21,167	11,479
2. Metal and engineering industries development programme	23,844	13,130
3. Metal industry development programme	2,561	2,186
4. Basic metal industry development programme	14,262	6,188
5. Ethiopian potash	6,740	5,624
	68,574	38,607
Agriculture		
6. Regional Food Plan in Africa (	2,363	-
7. Integration of women in development process - pilot project in the reduction of food loss	18,497	17,388
8. Timber trends and prospects in Africa	2,064	1,852
	22,924	19,240
Natural Resources		
9. Cartographic inventory for Africa	5,165	3,216
10. Workshop on copper/aluminium and second regional conference on the development and utilization of mineral resources in Africa	33,033	26,950
	38,198	30,166
PADIS		
11. Post of Chief of Computer Operations of PADIS	123,920	77,920
12. Post of Training Programme Co-ordinator of the PADIS programme	20,397	25,686
	144,317	103,606

Programme and Project Title	GENERAL AND SPECIFIC FUND	
Economic Co-operation		
13. Journee d'etude technique de responsable de la planification agricole in Afrique Nord	14,274	-
14. Multinational Programming and Operational Centre in Yaounde	103,734	132,595
15. Lusaka MULPOC	24,363	14,148
16. Gisenyi MULPOC	165,778	20,935
17. Economic co-operation and integration among sub-regional economic groupings in Africa	38,420	38,096
18. Niamey MULPOC	17,679	-
19. Integration of women in development process	46,467	10,262
Manpower Development	410,715	216,036
20. Expanded fellowship and training programme for Africa	41,032	1,876
21. African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research	3,178	2,871
	44,210	4,747
International Trade		
22. Establishment of an African Monetary Fund	61,651	50,084
Administration and Conference Services		
23. Strengthening ECA's Arabic Translation Unit	52,469	41,151
Publication		
24. Economic Crisis in Africa - African Perspective on Development	11,300	11,707
GRAND TOTAL	854,358	515,344

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LC/NAIROBI

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND COMPLEMENTARY RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

(Paper submitted to the sixth Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development)

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* E/ECA/TPCW.8/1.
** E/FCA/CM.13/1.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the status of resources, recent activities and use of resources and provide an indication of resource requirements for technical co-operation activities aimed at promoting individual and collective self-reliance among member States.

2. In this connection, it is necessary to point out, at the outset, that ECA activities fall into three general categories, if classified by source of resources. First, there are the general activities of the secretariat which are financed from Section 13 of the regular budget of the United Nations as appropriated by the General Assembly. These activities consist of decision-making and what are generally called "substantive" activities and include organization of legislative meetings, and of seminars and training workshops, collection, analysis and dissemination of data in the social and economic sectors, general research into development questions, and the preparation of reports and technical publications.

3. The second group of activities consists of advisory services to member States, on request, and these are financed from the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation, Section 24 of the regular budget of the United Nations, also appropriated by the General Assembly.

4. The third group of activities overlaps with those of the first and second categories and has a greater emphasis on promoting technical co-operation between technical assistance institutions and other donors and member States and are directed at the implementation of specific projects. Such projects are generally referred to as "operational projects" and the activities connected with them - operational activities. These activities include establishment and management of development institutions; organization and servicing of workshops, seminars and study tours for member States' officials, the award of scholarships; and provision of equipment. Such activities are financed entirely from extrabudgetary resources negotiated between the secretariat and the different donors. The sources for such funds are funding agencies of the United Nations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), etc., other Trust Funds such as the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD), and other multilateral and bilateral donors.

II. ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT (UNTFAD)

5. The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development was established in 1977 as a channel for member States of the Commission to make voluntary contributions to the formulation and implementation of activities geared to the promotion of collective self-reliance in the region. As shown in table Annex 1 to the document entitled Progress report on the utilization of pledges for 1985 and

1986 (E/ECA/CM.13/42), the pledges by member States in 1981 for the biennium 1982-1983 were very low compared to contributions in 1979 for the biennium 1980-1981. It will be recalled that, that was a period of the severe economic crisis in Africa. Thus with the increasing deterioration of economic conditions, and the resultant limitation of African countries to contribute effectively to UNTFAD, the General Assembly in 1982, in its resolution 37/139, invited donor countries "to provide substantial and sustained levels of resources for promoting the accelerated development of African countries and the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, and to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development". Similarly, international financial institutions were called upon to continue to consider actively increasing substantially their development assistance to Africa during the Decade.

6. In response to the call of the General Assembly, the fourth UNTFAD Pledging Conference in April 1983 witnessed an upsurge of interest and support for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development in recognition of the important role played by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. In addition to the African countries themselves, the following non-African countries - Argentina, Austria, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy and Turkey - also made pledges to UNTFAD. Unfortunately, the 1985 pledging Conference did not receive the same support as that of the fourth one. However, with the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development in 1986 in which the international community has pledged to assist African countries more in their efforts to develop, such renewed commitment could be further demonstrated through pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development in addition to what would be made available to member States under bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECA PROGRAMME OF WORK AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

7. The financial crisis under the regular budget of the United Nations has severely affected the implementation of the 1986-1987 work programme and the situation has even been worse for technical co-operation activities. Over the recent past, the volume of resources for technical co-operation activities has tended to dwindle most rapidly and has seriously affected the implementation of technical co-operation activities as is clear from the following table.

8. Over the next two years, the secretariat will increase its involvement in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER), in which the priorities for the period 1987-1991 are specified. The programme of work and priorities to be financed from the regular budget are directed towards the implementation of the objectives of UN-PAAERD and APPER. However, the regular budget resources have been declining, and will continue to decline. The level of available regular budget resources during 1988-1989 is likely to be lower than that for 1986-1987.

Resources for implementation of technical co-operation activities from 1978-1979 to 1986-1987
(Thousand of US dollars)

	1978-1979	1980-1981	1982-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	8 138.0	11 257.0	15 167.1	6 411.3	5 540.9
United Nations Trust Fund for African Development* (UNTFAD)	3 481.0	1 815.1	1 036.9	351.3	500.0
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	441.0			20.0	40.0
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	1 676.0	6 171.8	5 416.2	6 071.8	7 021.0
Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	80.0	955.6	187.4	46.0	60.0
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	-	-	-	188.6	-
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	580.0	861.0	482.0	-	-
World Health Organization (WHO)	-	-	-	-	11.0
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	173.0	22.3	-	-	-
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	-	-	150.0	-	-
Bilateral sources	1 499.0	3 944.2	2 065.0	2 592.4	4 847.9
Non-governmental organizations	-	336.7	-	-	-
Total	16 068.0	25,363.7	24 504.6	15 681.4	18 020.8

Source: Paper presented to the Meeting of Executive Secretaries of the Regional Commission, Bangkok, February 1987, on review and appraisal of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

*/ Value of projects implemented on basis of collections from pledges.

9. In fact, apart from the zero growth for regular budget resources for 1986-1987, a 15 per cent reduction of those resources is bound to be effected over the period 1987-1989 in accordance with the recommendation of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations and the approval of the General Assembly. Thus, the programme of work and priorities for 1988-1989 biennium reflects the reduction of resources at a time when implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER calls for increased efforts and resources.

10. The role that African Governments and their development partners have to play is therefore quite clear. This is more so after examination of the trend in the growth of UNTFAD resources in the period 1978-1979 to 1984-1985. Besides, total resources for technical co-operation projects have declined over the last three bienniums 1980-1981, 1982-1983, and 1984-1985; and those have also been the years of the growing African crisis. Expectations for 1988-1989, shown below provide a very cautious indication of resource availability under technical co-operation activities.

	Thousands of US dollars
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	10 386.2
United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)	706.2
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	100.0
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	5 977.8
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	10.0
Bilateral sources	1 055.4
Total	18 235.6

In the period 1982-1983 and 1984-1985, resources for technical co-operation activities amounted to $US 25.4 million and $US 15.7 million respectively, with UNTFAD's share being barely $US 1 million and $US 0.4 million respectively.

IV. UNTFAD AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE AFRICAN PRIORITY PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

11. A number of priority areas, requiring priority action have been identified in the UN-PAAERD and APPER. The main objectives and priority concerns of member States, as identified in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development and APPER should provide a guide in the making of pledges. The list in paragraph 12 below gives an idea about activities that would require financing so as to implement more technical co-operation activities within the UN-PAAERD and APPER priorities.

12. The means, or instruments for attaining the goals and objectives of UN-PAAERD and APPER include some of the following:

(a) Development of skills:

(i) Organization of training seminars, workshops and study tours;

(ii) Provision of fellowships through the expanded ECA training and fellowships programme;

(iii) The exchange of technical personnel with expertise as required by member States;

(iv) Promotion of co-operation through joint research activities;

(b) Support to self-reliance and integration projects:

(i) Support of the operational activities of the five Multinational Operation and Programming Centres (e.g. the Tangiers-, Niamey-, Yaounde-, Gisenyi- and Lusaka-based MULPOCs);

(ii) Direct support to and promotion of projects aimed at integration of women in development;

(c) Specific studies in areas identified as requiring more detailed knowledge in any of the sectors and priority areas identified in UN-PAAERD and APPER so as to produce technical publications, manuals, and guidelines for the use of the officials in member States;

(d) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies, also in areas identified in UN-PAAERD.

The above-mentioned instruments could be applied in each of the priority sectors so as to attain the objectives of UN-PAAERD and APPER and increased contributions to UNTFAD will assist greatly in developing and applying them.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13. The implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER is only partly addressed in the regular budget programme of work and priorities for 1988-1989. The continuing decline of regular budget resources has reduced the implementation capacity of the regular budget. The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development has no choice, therefore, but to assume a leading role in the mobilization of resources for technical co-operation projects in the pursuit of the objectives of UN-PAAERD and APPER. States members of the Economic Commission for Africa, of the United Nations and other donor countries, multilateral and bilateral funding agencies are therefore urged to pledge generously, in the spirit of international co-operation for the pursuit of the objectives of UN-PAAERD and APPER.

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda**

LC/NAIROBI

STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

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* E/ECA/TPCW.8/1.
** E/ECA/CM.13/1.

1187-674

1. This report is submitted in accordance with Conference of Ministers resolution 242 (XI) of 23 February 1973 and a number of subsequent decisions relating to personnel and administrative questions which requested the Executive Secretary to provide biennial reports on issues of general administration and personnel management of interest to member States.

2. The report covers action taken and progress made in implementing policy directives on ECA staff Africanization activities, career development, training, financial resources availability, and major building construction. The opportunity has been used to clarify the staffing structure and policy guidelines of the United Nations Secretariat. Detailed statistical information, to permit an assessment of the ECA secretariat's achievements in fulfilling the directives set forth by the Conference of Ministers at various sessions within the constraints of resources availability, has been provided in the annexes to this report.

3. The staffing structure of the United Nations Secretariat consists of two main categories:

(a) Posts of a continuing nature, whether established by decision of the General Assembly or funded from overhead resources;

(b) Posts of short-term duration, funded by donations commonly known as extrabudgetary resources.

In the area of personnel this paper concerns itself with Professional-level posts in the first category which are subject to geographical distribution.

Principle of geographical distribution

4. The United Nations policy guidelines on recruitment of this category of staff are contained in the Charter, particularly Articles 8 and 101. Article 101, paragraph 3, states that "the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible." In other words, the United Nations Charter provides for the recruitment of staff for ECA from countries outside the African region, so long as due regard is paid to the above principle.

5. As regards the policy of staff Africanization, it should be reported that at the end of December 1986, 158 professional posts subject to geographical distribution were held by Africans, as shown in annex 1 of this report. As for non-African professionals, the total number at the same date was 26. Therefore, the proportion of African professionals over the total in ECA stood at 86 against 14 per cent for non-Africans.

6. Annex 1 shows as well that the number of African countries which are unrepresented in the ECA secretariat has grown unfortunately to 11, i.e., Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles. It may be noted that three of the above member countries, namely Gabon, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe, are not represented at all in the Secretariat. Unfortunately, the freeze on external recruitment introduced in March 1986 and extended through 1987 as a result of the financial crisis, makes the remedial action in this field rather difficult, as the only possibility of filling the above gaps of representation in the ECA secretariat is provided by the redeployment of staff from other duty stations to ECA. Furthermore, it must be added that together with the freeze on recruitment, the Secretariat has started implementing a programme of staff reduction which is supposed to decrease the total number of regular budget posts by 15 per cent over the next three years (1987/1988/1989). Therefore, the period of time ahead will be one of the most difficult in the history of the United Nations as far as staffing and financial resources are concerned.

7. However, as underlined in Headquarters' instructions based on General Assembly resolutions, all efforts will be made to maintain a balanced geographical distribution among the staff of ECA.

8. As regards over-represented African countries, a comparison with the previous report on the subject (E/ECA/CM.11/59 of 18 February 1985) shows that, with the exception of Mauritius, staff members from all other such countries have decreased in number.

9. As regards the General Service category, the number of posts occupied by Africans on 31 December 1986 was 526 as against 18 from non-African countries at the same period; therefore, the proportion of African General Service staff members was 96.5 against 3.5 per cent for non-Africans. In November 1984, these figures were 564 and 19 respectively.

Training, staff development and career development

10. Occupational and language training activities have continued in 1985-1986. Staff members enrolled for Arabic, English and French language training numbered 811 in 1985 and 827 in 1986, while those enrolled for occupational training numbered 252 in 1985 and 49 in 1986. The areas covered by occupational training and seminars include administration and personnel procedures for supervisors, project planning and appraisal, computer programming, planning and programming issues, internal evaluation systems as well as induction courses for new staff members. Language courses for Arabic, English and French included also shorthand, drafting and advanced writing. The training activities play an important role in improving the performance of the staff members.

11. The competitive examinations for promotion from the General Service to the Professional level were organized for staff members of ECA in 1985 and 1986 providing important opportunities for individuals in their career development.

Financial resources

12. As mentioned in paragraph 6 above, the financial situation of the Organization was characterized by a crisis of unprecedented proportion. The regular budget for the biennium 1984-1985 initially provided ECA with $US 46,312,300 compared with $US 48,166,300 voted under the 1986-1987 budget. In other words, there has been a small increase in regular budget resources between 1984-1985 and 1986-1987. Expenditure incurred by ECA in support of operational and substantive extrabudgetary activities in the 1984-1985 biennium stood at $US 13,086,100 compared with an estimated expenditure of $US 16,379,100 in the biennium 1986-1987. Therefore, according to our estimate of extrabudgetary resources, we expect some additional resources in the biennium 1986-1987 as compared with the biennium 1984-1985.

13. Although the initial budget appropriations provided to ECA for the biennium 1986-1987 showed an increase over the biennium 1984-1985, the 1986 allotments have been reduced to $US 19,677,300 from an expected level of $US 22,256,000 as a result of the economy measures introduced by the Secretary-General in relation with the financial crisis experienced by the United Nations. As the economy measures have been continued in 1987, the 1987 allotments received for the first six months of the year are lower than the level of last year's reduced resources. In fact, the six-month allotment amounts to $US 9,084,500 and we have no reason to hope that the allotment for the second semester will be higher. This reduction will certainly affect the programme delivery for the biennium 1986-1987. In this respect, the number of experts employed was 70 on 31 December 1986 (61 of which were from African States and 9 from non-African States) against a total of 72 in November 1984 (59 of which were from African States and 13 from non-African States).

Conference facilities

14. The negotiations with Headquarters for the construction of new conference facilities in Addis Ababa had been concluded during the period preceding this report. Further to that positive conclusion, international tenders were launched for the selection of quantity surveyors/project management consultants and architectural/engineering consultants. However, under the pressing circumstances of the financial crisis the General Assembly has approved postponement of implementation of the project through 1987.

15. Since Arabic was adopted as an official working language of the Commission in 1975, difficulties have been experienced in filling the already limited Arabic translators posts at ECA. From 1982 to 1985, the Libyan grant of $US 200,000 which helped to supplement the limited regular budget resources made it possible to translate by a combination of regular staff and free-lancers a number of documents for the policy-making organs meetings and for a selected number of sectoral ministerial meetings. By the end of 1985, the Libyan grant was almost exhausted and with the critical financial crisis facing the United Nations which resulted in drastic cuts in all budget lines including temporary assistance for meetings, the secretariat found itself in a position where it can only translate into Arabic a handful of documents. It is feared that the Arabic Translation Unit already stretched will experience this situation for some time, unless the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's example is emulated by other States of the Commission to make available to ECA funds to help it strengthen the Arabic Unit. Our hopes in this respect lie in the forthcoming Pledging Conference.

16. In conclusion, the period under consideration in this report is deeply marked by the financial crisis which is far from over. Under the circumstances, the events considered in this report should be seen as a step towards a new situation in the secretariat which will emerge after the 1986-1989 critical period. The restructuring of the Secretariat decided upon by the General Assembly on the basis of the report of the Group of 18, including the reduction of staff by 15 per cent, is introducing considerable changes in the staffing and administrative structure of the United Nations Secretariat. Against this background, ECA is making efforts aimed at adapting itself to the new challenging circumstances. The final goal of ECA is to have a streamlined staff and administrative structure which is more effective as to pursue more vigorously its activities in favour of the social and economic development of Africa in the years ahead.

Annex I.A

PROFESSIONAL POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1986
(AFRICAN STATES)

	USG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P.2/1	TOTAL ECA	TOTAL UN	DESIRABLE RANGE
Algeria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	19	4-14
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2-12
Benin	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	8	2-12
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2-12
Burkina Faso	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	6	2-12
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	2-12
Cameroon	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	6	8	2-12
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2-12
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2-12
Chad	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	5	2-12
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2-12
Congo	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5	8	2-12
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	11	2-12
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2-12
Egypt	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	14	3-13
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2-12
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	9	25	2-12
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3-12
Gambia	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	9	2-12
Ghana	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	5	18	2-12
Guinea	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	2-12
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2-12
Kenya	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5	13	2-12
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	2-12
Liberia	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	10	2-12
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	6-16
Madagascar	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	6	10	2-12
Malawi	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	7	8	2-12
Mali	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	10	13	2-12
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2-12
Mauritius	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	15	2-12
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3-13
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2-12
Niger	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	5	2-12
Nigeria	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	5	18	5-15
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	2-12
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2-12
Senegal	-	-	1	1	2	7	1	12	14	2-12
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2-12
Sierra Leone	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	6	16	2-12
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	13	2-12
Sudan	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5	11	2-12
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	2-12
Togo	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	8	2-12
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	20	3-12
Uganda	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	12	2-12
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	6	19	2-12
Zaire	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	6	12	2-12
Zambia	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	10	2-12
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	2-12
Total	1	-	13	20	51	57	16	158	426	113-611

Annex I.B

PROFESSIONAL POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
AS OF 31 December 1986
(NON-AFRICAN STATES)

	USG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P.2/1	TOTAL
Bangladesh	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Belgium	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Brazil	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bulgaria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Canada	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Germany, Federal Rep. of	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Italy	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spain	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
United Kingdom	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
USSR	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	5
Total	-	-	-	9	5	3	9	26

Annex I.C

ALLOCATION OF EXPERT POSTS IN ECA AMONG AFRICAN STATES

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1986

	L-7	L-6	L-5	L-4	L-3	L-2/1	TOTAL
Algeria	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Benin	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Burundi	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cameroon	-	-	1	2	-	1	4
Congo	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Egypt	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Ethiopia	-	-	3	-	2	6	11
Ghana	-	1	2	1	1	-	5
Guinea	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kenya	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Lesotho	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Madagascar	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malawi	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mali	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
Mauritius	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Niger	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nigeria	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Senegal	-	-	1	2	-	2	5
Togo	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Uganda	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Zaire	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Total	-	3	17	13	17	11	61

Annex I.D

EXPERT POSTS ENCUMBERED BY NON-AFRICANS

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1986

	L-7	L-6	L-5	L-4	L-3	L-2/1	TOTAL
France	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
India	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Poland	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
United Kingdom	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
United States of America		-	-	1	-	-	1
Yugoslavia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	1	3	5	-	-	9

Annex II.A

GENERAL SERVICE POSTS IN ECA ENCUMBERED BY AFRICANS
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1986

Benin	3
Burundi	3
Cameroon	14
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Egypt	1
Ethiopia	441
Ghana	3
Liberia	1
Madagascar	1
Mali	3
Mauritius	1
Morocco	5
Namibia	1
Niger	9
Nigeria	3
Rwanda	7
Senegal	4
Sierra Leone	1
South Africa	3
Sudan	1
Tunisia	1
Uganda	5
United Republic of Tanzania	4
Zaire	4
Zambia	5
Zimbabwe	1
Total	526

Annex II.B

GENERAL SERVICE POSTS IN ECA ENCUMBERED BY NON-AFRICANS

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1986

Canada	1
France	2
Germany, Federal Republic of	1
Greece	1
India	6
Italy	1
Jamaica	2
Lebanon	1
Philippines	2
United Kingdom	1
Total	18

Annex III

ESTABLISHED POSTS IN THE REGULAR BUDGET

(ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA - SECTION 13)

CATEGORY AND LEVEL	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
USG	1	1	1	1	1
ASG	-	-	-	-	-
D-2	1	1	1	1	1
D-1	13	17	18	18	18
P-5	33	35	37	37	39
P-4	53	54	56	56	58
P-3	67	75	76	76	76
P-2/1	31	31	30	30	30
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL POSTS	199	214	219	219	223
LOCAL LEVEL	388	395	399	399	403
GRAND TOTAL	587	609	618	618	626

Thirtieth Anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa, April 1988

Introduction

1. On 29 April 1988, the Economic Commission for Africa will have been in existence for 30 years*. Although fitting celebrations were organized during the various marking points in the history of the ECA, first in 1969 for its tenth Anniversary, then in 1979 for its twenty-first Anniversary and in 1983 for its twenty-fifth Anniversary, it will only be proper to celebrate the thirteith Anniversary of the Commission, the first African International Organization to cover the entire continent.

2. The Commission has contributed significantly to the preparation and adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos by our heads of State and Government in April 1980, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 (APPER) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Twenty-first Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985 and which led to the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) by a special session of the General Assembly held in May 1986.

3. This paper contains information on the there and activities proposed for the celebration of the thirtieth Anniversary of ECA.

The twenty-second session of the Commission, thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers, through the eighth meeting of the Technical Committee of the Whole (TECOW) is accordingly invited to give due consideration to the proposals which follow:

Theme of the thirtieth Anniversary:

Member States are invited to propose and agree on a fitting there for the thirtieth Anniversary celebration.

Thirtieth Anniversary Lecture:

An eminent African personality, possibly at the Head of State level will be invited to grace the celebrations with his presence and deliver the thirtieth Anniversary lecture.

Main Events of the Thirtieth Anniversary:

Activities proposed for the observance of the thirtieth Anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa fall within four functional levels:

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* ECA was established in pursuance of resolution 671 (XXV) of 29 April 1958 of the Economic and Social Council

(a) at the level of ECA member States

(b) at the regional level and during the twenty-second session of the Commission

(c) at the level of the ECA secretariat

(d) at the level of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) as well as ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions in Africa.

The Government of the country hosting the session will be expected to play an important role for the twenty-second session of the Commission. Details will be worked out after due consultations with the host government.

A1. The thirtieth Anniversary at the National Level (Participation of ECA member States)

It is proposed that wherever they exist all national Committees/Associations of the United Nations should be kept informed and assisted (through appropriate Journals, News letters etc...) to draw up and implement programmes of celebration in collaboration with UNDP and other United Nations Offices, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Planning, Information, Finance, Education etc... as appropriate.

A2. Film Shows

Member States will be provided with assistance to enable them to show on their national television networks documentary films on the contribution of ECA to African Socio-Economic Development.

A3. Commemorative Postage Stamps

Member States will be invited to issue postage stamps in commemoration of the thirtieth Anniversary of the Commission.

A4. Cultural Events

Member States may wish to include cultural events in their respective thirtieth Anniversary programmes.

Thirtieth Anniversary at the Regional Level

Twenty-second session of the Commission and Inaugural Ceremony

It is proposed that a thirtieth Anniversary statement be made by the Executive Secretary of ECA, in addition to messages from the current Chairman of the OAU, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

Exhibition

It is proposed that an Exhibition should be organized and its focus should be: Water Resources Development in the drought-stricken countries of the African Region or any other relevant issue which the meeting may agree on.

Special Publications (other than documents for the twenty-second session)

These will include:

1) A special brochure on »«ECA at 30»
This will be an update of the present edition of ECA today.

2) ECA and the Economic Crisis in Africa: an assessment of the contribution of the Commission.

3) and/or a symposium on the above topic could be organized and its conclusions published

This is expected to be a substantive document consisting largely of contributions from ECA substantive Divisions. An eminent personality in the field of Economic Cooperation for Development will be invited to write the Foreword.

4) Thirtieth Anniversary brochure of messages and greetings

Messages of goodwill and greetings received from member States, International or African Organizations and NGOs will be included in this brochure.

Participation of the ECA Secretariat

A special programme of cultural, social and sporting activities is planned under the auspices of the ECA secretariat (Administration and the Staff Council).

All other staff members of the United Nations System of Organizations resident in Addis Ababa will be invited to participate in these activities.

The other International Organizations such as the OAU, ILCA and DLCO will also be associated.

Participation of MULPOCs and the ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions

Since most of ECA's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) would have been in existence for about a decade, it will be desirable to associate them and have them organize special celebrations activities at their respective Headquarters.

Similarly, all other ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions will also be expected to prepare programmes for the celebrations of this thirtieth Anniversary.

These may include lectures, debates and other literary activities; film shows; exhibitions; sporting and athletic competitions and other social and cultural events.

Conclusion:

In order to adequately implement this proposed fitting programme, albeit limited in scope for obvious reasons linked with the current financial crisis in the United Nations, the full support of ECA member States and sister institutions in the planning, organization and implementation of the above-mentioned thirtieth Anniversary programme will be necessary.

Member States may wish to set up a co-ordinating committee which will not only plan and implement programmes at the national level, but will also be responsible for liaison with ECA headquarters.

Since some of the events proposed will involve the award of modest prizes such as trophies, silver cups and other, the generosity of member States will be essential.

These celebrations will no doubt contribute to further popularize the activities of the Commission in its member States. It is therefore hoped that at the national level, some individuals and organizations as well as Government Departments will come forward with cash or other types of donations.

There shall be an official register in which all such donations, whether from member States, organizations or individuals, will be entered.

Finally, the ECA Executive secretariat expects member States to be well represented at the twenty-second session/thirtieth Anniversary celebrations of the Commission and to fully participate in it.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
13 - 20 April 1987

Item 15 of the provisional agenda*

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-second session of the Commission/ Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
23 - 27 April 1987

Item 6 of the provisional agenda**

LC/NA

FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION/ TWELFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

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* E/ECA/TPCW.8/1.

** E/ECA/CM.13/1.

1. The twenty-first session of the Commission and twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers was held in Yaounde, the Republic of Cameroon, from 17 to 21 April 1986. The meeting adopted 26 resolutions embracing all sectors of socio-economic development of the African region. Among these resolutions, three were specifically addressed to the General Assembly of the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council. The actions taken on these resolutions are reported in a separate document (E/ECA/CM.13/38). The majority of the other resolutions appealed to member States, the Executive Secretary and organs of the United Nations and other organizations to take certain measures with a view to implementing them. The propose of this document is therefore to give the meeting an account of the various actions taken towards the implementation of the following resolutions and the difficulties encountered.

Resolution 564 (XXI): Industrial Development Decade for Africa

2. The twenty-first session of the Commission and twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers adopted resolution 564 (XXI) on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) which was submitted by the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division.

3. The salient provisions of the resolution upon which action by the ECA Executive Secretary was called for or implied were as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 2

In this paragraph, the Conference requested the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Director-General of UNIDO to submit the fifth joint progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Follow-up action: Resolution 564 (XXI), together with the above-mentioned fifth joint progress report, were submitted to ECOSOC at its second regular session of 1986 held at Geneva from 2 to 23 July 1986. ECOSOC, in turn, adopted resolution 1986/63 requesting ECA and UNIDO to increase their assistance to African countries and subregional organizations as had also been requested by ECA resolution 564 (XXI) in operative paragraph 5 herebelow.

(b) Operative paragraph 5

According to this paragraph, the Conference requested the secretariats of ECA and UNIDO to increase their assistance to African countries and subregional organizations with a view to promoting subregional co-operation within the framework of the Decade.

Follow-up action: Continued technical assistance has been provided by ECA to African countries through the MULPOCs as well as intergovernmental organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the field of basic industries. A number of activities were undertaken for the promotion of identified metallurgical, chemical and engineering projects as well as identification of new ones. TCDC activities were also carried out between

Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire with regard to the transfer of technology for cassava-processing. Substantive and technical support has also continued to be given to the ECA-sponsored African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), located at Ibadan, Nigeria.

(c) Operative paragraph 10

In this paragraph, the Conference appealed to the General Assembly to allocate to the Economic Commission for Africa, on an annual basis, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1985/61 of July 1985, the sum of $US 700,000, being the difference between the annual allocation of $US 5 million approved by the General Assembly in resolution 39/233 for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the annual amount of $US 4.3 million allocated to the Decade in the 1986-1987 programme budget of the Organization, when it became a United Nations specialized agency in August 1985.

Follow-up action: No specific follow-up action has been undertaken by ECA during the forty-first session of the General Assembly since the above-mentioned paragraph was not approved by ECOSOC. It was therefore not submitted to the General Assembly.

(d) Operative paragraph 12

According to this paragraph, the Conference appealed to the international community, multilateral funding agencies, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, as well as bilateral donors, to provide resources and technical assistance to the industrial sector in Africa to enable the implementation of national and subregional investment and support projects.

Follow-up action: In addition to its continued efforts to mobilize increased resources for the industrial sector in Africa from traditional and new sources, ECA has closely co-operated with UNDP in preparing for the Fourth Programming Cycle to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to industry with special reference to the development of those industries which provide inputs to the food and agriculture sector as recommended in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD).

Resolution 565 (XXI): Improvement of the food situation and rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa

4. In this resolution, operative paragraph 11 reads: "Also calls up on the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, to extend to African countries and subregions, other than those already covered, studies on review of food and agricultural policies, land-use policies, food import substitution and food losses and on measures to improve co-operatives and small farmers' organizations, and to report the results of these studies to the Conference of Ministers at future meetings".

5. In this regard, the secretariat is happy to inform the Conference that a study on "Land-use policies and farming systems" has been undertaken covering the countries of the Horn of Africa. The study is submitted to this Conference in document E/ECA/CM.13/13.

Resolution 566 (XXI): The role of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres in the promotion of subregional co-operation and interregional technical and economic co-operation

10. This resolution did not call for any particular action to be taken by ECA. It may, however, be noted first that, during the year under review, 10 meetings of the policy organs of the MULPOCs were held during the first quarter of 1986. These marked a watershed in the history of MULPOCs because, for the first time ever, they adopted biennial work programmes that were integral parts of the work programme of the substantive divisions of ECA. This will ensure that all ECA resources will be available to the MULPOCs in the implementation of their work programmes. Secondly, for the first time ever, the MULPOCs considered subregional economic and social surveys of their areas. These surveys are complementary to the regional surveys that are submitted each year to the ECA Conference of Ministers and bring the issues raised therein nearer home to the member States. These surveys should become useful instruments of subregional planning and development in due course. Thirdly, during the year substantive directors of the MULPOCs based in Lusaka, Niamey and Tangiers were appointed in accordance with ECA Conference of Ministers resolutions 552 (XX) and 549 (XX) of 29 April 1985. The fact that this could be done during the period of financial crisis in the United Nations, when appointments of staff were frozen, show the importance attached to these posts (and to the MULPOCs) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It is unnecessary to labour the importance of MULPOCs having substantive directors. Fourthly, the MULPOCs have continued to render all-round technical assistance to the economic co-operation and integration groupings in their areas, i.e., ECOWAS, ECCAS, CEPGL, PTA, SADCC, etc. This assistance will continue in the coming year. Fifthly, UNDP has confirmed its readiness to make available, on a trial basis, about $US 300,000 to one or two selected MULPOCs during its Fourth Programming Cycle, 1987-1991. Suitable project documents are being prepared for approval by UNDP.

Resolution 567 (XXI): Development of tourism in Africa

6. The Regional Conference on Intra-African Tourism Co-operation held in Niamey, the Niger, from 2 to 6 October 1984, decided in its resolutions 1 and 2, to establish the "Conference of African Ministers of Tourism" at the highest level as a permanent co-ordinating organ for tourism development in Africa, and requested ECA, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and other institutions and bodies, to undertake the following activities:

(a) Study of the personnel needs of African tourism; propose practical measures to adapt training to the needs of countries and of the region and also propose training infrastructures and methods to be used;

(b) Conduct a study for the establishment of a joint tourism promotion system in Africa; and

(c) Study of the activities of the transnational hotel management firms in Africa.

7. By its resolution 567 (XXI), the ECA Conference of Ministers endorsed the decisions of the Regional Conference on Intra-African Tourism.

Implementation action

8. All the three studies referred to above have been carried out and some additional activities have also been undertaken, viz:

(a) A "Directory of African specialists in tourism"; and

(b) A "Directory of training facilities for tourism in Africa".

9. The first meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism is scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 27 November 1987.

Resolution 568 (XX): Trade and development finance

I. International trade issues

(a) The new round of multilateral trade negotiations [(VIII)]

11. The joint ECA/OAU secretariat, represented by the staff from OAU, assisted member States in providing technical backstopping for African experts prior to the GATT Ministerial Meeting on the New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations which took place in Uruguay from 15 to 19 September 1986.

(b) The seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

12. As part of its assistance to member States, the secretariat prepared a paper entitled "Africa's economic recovery, growth and development: Proposals for UNCTAD VII", document E/ECA/TRADE/54. This paper was considered both by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts' meeting and the Conference of Ministers for Trade and Development as part of Africa's preparations for effective participation in UNCTAD VII. It was submitted to the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 and integrated as part of the developing countries' submission to UNCTAD VII. The secretariat also held consultative meetings with the African group in Geneva as part of its assistance to enable member States to participate effectively in UNCTAD VII. An ad hoc expert group meeting was also organized jointly by the ECA and UNCTAD secretariats on commodity issues and international resource flows including external debts. Consultations were also held in Geneva on the implementation of the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries.

(c) Promoting trade between African countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe

13. ECA, in collaboration with the UNCTAD secretariat and within the framework of the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation, organized a national seminar in Zimbabwe in February 1986, and a bilingual English/French seminar for high-level officials from countries of the Central and West African subregions in Moscow in July 1986. Both seminars considered ways and means of strengthening trade and economic relations between these two groups of countries.

II. Regional, subregional and national trade issues

(a) Domestic trade

14. Three case studies on domestic trade in West Africa (Senegal, the Niger and Sierra Leone) were completed and an analysis of the structures and distribution mechanisms with a view to proposing policy measures for improving the conditions under which such trade took place. Other case studies were undertaken for Cameroon, Madagascar and Ethiopia. At the national level, member States had intensified their efforts to develop better storage, distribution and transport facilities for domestic trade.

(b) Intra-African trade

15. At the subregional level, the ECA secretariat has assisted member countries in the implementation of (a) measures to reduce and eventually remove barriers to intra-African trade; (b) accelerate the process of economic integration within existing subregional groupings; and (c) the establishment of a Commodity Exchange for Eastern and Southern Africa. In addition, ECA, as an executing agency of a UNDP-financed project, assisted the secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in implementing its work programme, in particular with regard to studies on tariff and non-tariff barriers among countries of the subregion and the extension of the Central African Clearing House (CACH) to include all members of the Community. At the last summit of the ECCAS Heads of State and Government held in Yaounde in January 1986, support was given and decisions taken to promote intra-African trade.

16. In North Africa, ECA and the Tangier-based MULPOC have submitted reports and recommendations to the policy organs of the MULPOCs based on country profiles of member States of the subregion and a "Declaration of intent and commitment by member countries for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for North Africa". The member countries of the subregion have yet to make their commitments to establish the Preferential Trade Area. In the meantime, a staff member of the secretariat undertook a mission to the member countries of the subregion, among other things, for preliminary discussions with relevant authorities on appropriate measures for establishing the Preferential Trade Area.

17. In the Eastern and Southern African subregion, member States of PTA implemented concrete measures for promoting intra-African trade. These included (a) the establishment of a PTA Trade and Development Bank which became fully operational in 1986; (b) the establishment of a PTA Chamber of Commerce; (c) measures to increase the use of the PTA Clearing House by the member States for intra-PTA transactions; and (d) the organization of a PTA Trade Fair in Nairobi in September 1986 at which between 500 and 800 firms participated and which resulted in over $US 100 million worth of orders.

(c) The establishment and development of a regional African trade information system

18. The steps towards the establishment of trade information system and networks were taken by the PTA member countries (with the assistance of ITC/UNCTAD/GATT) which completed supply and demand surveys and were engaged in the establishment of a Trade Information Centre in Lusaka, Zambia, with a view to working out modalities for a network. Efforts are now being deployed for linking the PTA Trade Information Centre with the Eastern and Southern African Documentation

and Information System (ESADIS), a project of ECA's PADIS in Lusaka (ECA would put its hardware and know-how at the disposal of PTA if all goes well). ECA and ITC prepared a project for the establishment of a regional trade information system. Resources necessary for the preparatory phase amount to $US 150,000. Although the Executive Secretary and the ITC Executive Director were invited to give this project priority, no funds could be obtained from ITC's trust funds or from the UNTFAD funds under the custody of ECA. The project was submitted for financing to UNDP in the Fourth Programming Cycle. In the meantime, efforts were made to start building up a documentation unit and PADIS computer facilities are being used to start storing data and studies on trade at ECA.

(d) The Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO)

19. As a follow up to the resolution, intensive activities were undertaken by the AATPO secretariat. Reminder letters and cables were sent out to member States drawing their attention to the deep financial crisis which is still jeopardizing the existence of the Organization and hampering its activities. The Secretary-General of AATPO undertook a mission to 10 member countries for the collection of arrears and contributions. Promises made by relevant authorities during that collection campaign did not materialize. As a result of this, AATPO has not been able to meet its payroll and its basic supplies such as electricity, water and communications for the last nine months.

20. Consultations between the Secretary-General of OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of AATPO on this worrying financial crisis were held in Addis Ababa in December 1986. A request for emergency financial assistance by the AATPO Secretary-General was then considered and submitted thereafter to the relevant OAU organs for consideration. A joint cable was sent by the OAU Secretary-General and the ECA Executive Secretary kindly requesting AATPO member States to pay at least part of their arrears to bail the Organization out of the crisis. It was also decided that a special session of the AATPO policy organs would be convened on the occasion of the ninth Conference of African Ministers of Trade to be held in Addis Ababa in March 1987.

(e) The Federation of African Chambers of Commerce (FACC)

21. As a follow up to the resolution, the interim secretariat of the Federation (ECA) finalized the plan of operation of the Federation, including its medium-term plan for the first five years. These were subsequently adopted by the policy organs of the organization. The Secretary-General of the Federation was appointed and the ECA Executive Secretary was requested to issue him a letter of appointment by July 1986. Efforts were also deployed by the ECA secretariat for the finalization of the Headquarters' Agreement and its signature by the host Government and the Federation.

22. On the member countries' side, the following countries effectively paid their contributions: Chad, Senegal, Ethiopia and Cameroon, representing $US 22,070.50 out of a budget of $US 150,000 for Year I (i.e., less than 15 per cent of the total budget). However, Egypt (host country) has not taken any step towards the finalization and signature of the Headquarters' Agreement in spite of several contacts with the Egyptian authorities through their Embassy in Addis Ababa and through the Federation of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce. As a result of the low level of paid-up contributions and the lack of progress in the finalization of the Headquarters Agreement, the ECA Executive Secretary could not appoint the Secretary-General of the Federation.

(f) The Eastern and Southern African Trade Promotion Training centre

23. The strengthening of the Trade Promotion Training Centre requires a substantial financial support. For the time being, the Government of Kenya is the only source of funding for the core staff of the Centre and the necessary equipment. Funds from various sources, including the European Economic Community, enabled the Centre to conduct a few training events. For the funding of the Centre, a project document was prepared by ITC with ECA's support for submission to UNDP requesting the funding of the Centre by the latter. UNDP's contribution, if granted, would amount to $US 946,000. The paucity of the membership of the Centre and the non-payment of contributions are still matters of great concern in the operations of the Centre.

Resolution 569 (XXI): Institutions sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa

24. In pursuance of this resolution, letters have been sent to member States to give these institutions financial, technical and political support. The response has been mixed. However, following the second extraordinary session of the Conference of Ministers held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 15 October 1986, which considered, inter alia, the UNDP/REA Regional Programme for Africa, 1987-1991, UNDP has decided to continue its support during the cycle for the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), the African Regional Standardization Organization (ARSO), the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS). Under its short-term consultancy umbrella project, UNDP will also support African river basin development, economic integration groupings and the informal sector to the tune of $US 300,000 maximum. UNDP is also committed to the ongoing CEPGL project to the tune of $US 2 million during 1987-1991. IDEP will be evaluated with a view to strengthening it to be a "think-tank" for UNDP and ADB on African economic issues. Finally, during the first quarter of 1987, a dialogue will proceed between ECA, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UNDP on the funding during the period 1987-1991 of the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Institute for Advanced Public Policy Analysis and Future Studies, the management of African economies and human resources, upgrading of manpower skills, promotion of African industry in transport and communications, facilitation of international trade and development finance. All this will involve such ECA-sponsored institutions as the African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS), the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC), the Eastern and Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO), the Trans-East African Highway Authority (TEAHA), the Trans-African Highway Authority (TAHA), the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI), the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD), the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), etc.

Resolution 571 (XXI): Human settlements

25. In this resolution, the Conference of Ministers, inter alia:

(a) Requested the Executive Secretary, in particular, to do everything possible to ensure that applied research into development of local building materials and construction industries on subregional and regional basis receives substantial assistance over the period 1987-1991 from the United Nations

Development Programme, other donor agencies and countries, and the non-governmental organizations concerned; and

(b) Recommended that co-operation between the Commission's secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and all relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should be strengthened with a view to promoting human settlements activities in the African region.

26. As far as the development of local building materials is concerned, a project assistance document was sent to UNDP to be considered within the Fourth Programming Cycle, 1987-1991. The immediate objectives of the project are as follows:

(a) To identify, develop and produce local building materials in member countries. The development of these materials will be done in four subregional centres;

(b) To carry out by satellite a geological survey of raw materials deposits for building materials in the countries concerned;

(c) To design tools and equipment necessary for the production of local materials by ARCEDEM;

(d) To train technicians for the production of local materials and contractors for investment, management and sale of productive units;

(e) To propose a sectoral adjustment programme in the economy of those countries concerned in order to encourage the development of industry and construction;

(f) To establish 64 production units throughout member States;

(g) To build a pilot residential unit in the countries concerned; and

(h) To undertake a promotion campaign for the sale of building materials.

27. UNDP has already shown interest in the project. As for co-operation between ECA and other United Nations agencies, a co-operation agreement between ECA and Habitat is being studied. Habitat has already transferred two of its officers to ECA.

28. Furthermore ECA has associated Habitat, Shelter Afrique and competent African intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the implementation of its regional project on the development of building materials industry in Africa.

Resolution 572 (XXI): African participation in the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

29. Since resolution 572 (XXI) African participation in the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy - was adopted in April 1986, the Executive

Secretary of ECA has taken steps to prepare for a meeting of government plenipotentiaries to consider the establishment of an African Nuclear Energy Commission, a body that would be responsible for the promotion of the development of African technological capabilities in nuclear science. The meeting is scheduled to take place in the last quarter of 1987. The meeting will also consider the possibility of the formation of an Association of African Nuclear Scientists.

Resolution 573 (XXI): Subregional perspectives

30. The implementation of this resolution depends on the request of the African subregional institutions and the member States. However, the ECA secretariat has not yet been requested to undertake such studies. If this situation persists, the ECA secretariat would, in agreement with the CILSS secretariat, proceed to the evaluation of the implementation of the Plan of Action and research directives adopted by the Dakar Colloquium with a view to set up new perspectives of the subregion in the light of the actions undertaken within the framework of APPER. For the other subregions like ECOWAS, CEAO and SADCC, the ECA secretariat would survey and analyse the perspectives studies realized with the aim of undertaking their harmonization within a large set-up than that of CILSS.

Resolution 574 (XXI): African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

31. In accordance with resolution 574 (XXI) on the future of the Institute for Economic Development and Planning, efforts have been made and frequent visits were paid to member States by the management of the Institute to ensure timely payment of the assessed planned contributions of governments. The outcome of these efforts were rather favourable and plans were made to intensify these efforts in future. On the future of IDEP, the twenty-ninth meeting of the Governing Council of IDEP, which was held in Addis Ababa on 7 and 8 November 1986, made a number of concrete proposals and recommendations to that effect. One of the major decisions of that meeting was that IDEP be restructured to ensure that it can perform all its functions, training, research and advisory services and publications more effectively. On that issue, the Council decided that, in future, all the training activities depend entirely on government contributions while the new frontiers in research, advisory services and publications be supported by bilateral sources, in particular UNDP. An evaluation mission was set up to assess the above propositions including UNDP assistance during a transitional period. These propositions, as reflected in the terms of reference, should constitute the basis and the guidelines of work of the mission. The Council also established a sub-committee from its members to prepare a new five-year work programme for IDEP (medium-term plan 1987-1991). After the evaluation mission, the restructuring of IDEP, the five-year programme, and UNDP funding during the Fourth Programming Cycle, the Governing Council would then submit concrete proposals to the next ECA Conference of Ministers on the future of IDEP.

Resolution 575 (XXI): Short-term economic forecasting in the African region

32. In accordance with resolution 575 (XXI) on strengthening short-term outlook activities in the African region, ECA continued its efforts to develop the system and the building of the necessary capabilities at the national level. During the period under review, requests from some countries were met but some were constrained by financial difficulties as these missions were, on the whole,

costly in terms of staff and financial resources. However, a project document for possible funding was prepared and a donor is yet to be identified. ECA also organized a workshop in September 1986 for training African planning specialists in the field of multisectoral planning models and the establishment of short-term economic forecasting systems.

Resolution 576 (XXI): Strengthening of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa

33. Following the adoption of the resolution, a copy was forwarded to each of the following bilateral and multilateral donor agencies: The European Economic Community (EEC), the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Ministère français de la coopération et du développement.

34. In the covering letters, the attention of the donors was drawn to the appreciation expressed by the Conference of Ministers for the assistance so far provided to the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) and the hope that their support will continue and be further strengthened. Also, the Conference requested these donor agencies to facilitate and accelerate the procedure for granting fellowships as much as possible and to pay particular attention to financial support for national and regional statistical training programmes of interest to Portuguese-speaking African countries.

35. With regard to the EEC, special mention was made of the project "EEC assistance to STPA" which is being implemented and financed from the Lome II Convention funds and also it was hoped that a special project for the Portuguese-speaking African countries will be adopted by the Community.

36. As co-ordinator of the STPA, ECA offered to assist the donor agencies in any action they intend to take in response to the resolution and other actions within the framework of STPA.

37. In response, the EEC was very pleased to note the favourable appreciation shown by the ECA Conference of Ministers on the action taken by the EEC for statistical training in Africa through the project "EEC assistance to STPA" and also the fellowships financed by the national indicative programmes of the EEC.

38. With regard to assistance to the Portuguese-speaking African countries, the EEC have pointed out that it is up to the ACP States to present an appropriate request to the Commission of the European Communities according to the provision of the Lome Convention. In addition, the EEC will, through the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC), get in touch with the countries concerned to review with them their needs in this field.

39. In this connection, representatives of the EEC, the Ecole nationale de la statistique et de l'administration économique (ENSAE) and the Centre européen de formation des statisticiens économistes de pays en développement (CESD) (Paris, France) organized a mission to Lisbon, Portugal, from 15 to 18 December 1986 to discuss with Portuguese Government officials the establishment of an institute similar to ENSAE (Paris, France) in which provision will be made for training statisticians at professional level from the Portuguese-speaking African countries. The recommendations of this meeting will be discussed at a meeting

planned to be held by the EEC with Directors of the National Statistical Offices of the Portuguese-speaking African countries early next year.

40. There have been no comments from the other donors.

Resolution 577 (XXI): African demographic training institutes

41. It may be recalled that the Conference of Ministers adopted resolution 577 (XXI) on the African demographic training institutes which recommended that African Governments should progressively take over the financing of the institutes so that by the end of a five-year transition period (1988-1992) they would have assumed the financing of a significant part of the institutes' budgets.1/ It appealed to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to continue its funding of the institutes in order to allow the African Governments time to progressively take over such funding. It also invited the Executive Secretary to restructure the institutes on the basis of the recommendations of the joint session of the Governing Council of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD), including a revision of the statutes and salary scales as necessitated by this restructuring.

42. A study of the funding possibilities during the transition period has been made by ECA and has been submitted to UNFPA, the main funding source of the institutes. The study envisages a gradual reduction in UNFPA funding and a corresponding increase in funding by the African member States. UNFPA has conveyed to ECA its support to this gradual reduction of its funding during a five-year transition period (1988-1992).

43. The member States have started to contribute to the institutes though this is still at a low level. In 1986, only two countries paid contributions to RIPS whilst only three countries contributed to IFORD in spite of reminders sent by the Executive Secretary to African Governments appealing to them to pay their contributions to the institutes. The issue is being brought up for discussion by the next meetings of the Governing Councils of the institutes, early in 1987. These meetings will decide on the funding arrangements for the five-year transition period.

44. UNFPA has approved budgets to fund the institutes in 1987. It has also agreed to a gradual reduction in its funding over the five-year transition period.

45. As regards the restructuring of the institutes, the recommendations of the joint session of the Governing Councils and details of their implications on the future operation of the institutes will be discussed by the forthcoming meeting of the Governing Councils of RIPS and IFORD in February 1987. The restructuring of the institutes will involve changes to their statutes, to their present status as subsidiary organs of ECA, to the salary scales of staff of the institutes and to their conditions of service. Concrete details of these changes will be decided upon by the forthcoming Governing Councils meetings in February 1987. These details will be made available to the Conference of Ministers meeting.

1/ Tunisia expressed a reservation regarding this paragraph.

Resolution 578 (XXI): Development of environmental capabilities in Africa

46. In this resolution, recommendations were made on development of national environmental standards, implementation of conventions and protocols on the environment and institutionalization of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.

I. Development of national environmental standards

47. A technical publication (document E/ECA/ENV/17/Rev.1) "Developing national environmental standards for Africa" has been produced and sent to all ECA member States. The publication resulted from the report of the Joint Expert Group meeting organized by ECA and the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) on the subject. The publication provides guidelines to African countries for the adoption of national environmental standards to halt environmental degradation with particular emphasis on drinking water supply, human waste disposal, agro-chemical use and industrial wastes and desertification and drought control in Africa.

II. Implementation of conventions and protocols on the environment

48. ECA has included a study to identify the difficulties experienced by African countries in acceding, ratifying and implementing international and regional agreements in the field of the environment, in its environment in Africa work programme for the 1988-1989 biennium. ECA is also taking appropriate steps to produce a project document jointly with UNEP, OAU and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) for extrabudgetary funding of the activities envisaged to solve the problem.

III. Institutionalization of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment

49. A report (E/ECA/ENV/33) to the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment, held from 8 to 13 February 1987, indicated the activities being undertaken, within the context of the institutionalized African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) to implement the Cairo Programme of Action for African co-operation on the environment and eco-development. ECA is in consultation with UNEP, Habitat and OAU in order to establish modalities for co-operation between the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment which should serve as the technical advisory working group of African experts to the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.

Resolution 579 (XXI): Women and development in Africa

50. Operative paragraph 10 of this resolution urges ECA to continue its work of preparing a directory of African women consultants. The secretariat has prepared a draft roster of African women experts which is available in a computerized print-out form. Plans are underway to have the roster published in early 1987.

51. Operative paragraph 11: as per the request stated in this item, the women programme co-ordinators in the Yaounde, Lusaka and Niamey MULPOCs are fully participating in the donor round-table process, in the country programming and NATCAPs exercises in collaboration with UNDP.

52. Operative paragraph 12: This item requests the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development and the African Training and Research Centre for Women to participate in the meetings of planners, statisticians and demographers. The next PSD meeting is scheduled for 1988 and appropriate measures are being taken to participate in this meeting.

53. Operative paragraph 13: All efforts are being made by the Executive Secretary and the MULPOC directors in approaching African Governments to increase their contributions at the ECA pledging conferences.

54. Operative paragraph 14: Efforts are being made to get more financial sources from all possible sources in support of women's projects.

Resolution 580 (XXI): Women and the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa

55. Efforts are being made by ECA/OAU as can be seen in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD) and to get women's component included in the efforts being made to overcome the critical economic situation of Africa.

Resolution 581 (XXI): Pan-African Documentation and Information System

Hosting of the North African Documentation and Information System (NADIS) by the Arab League Documentation Centre (ALDOC) (operative paragraph 4)

56. The implementation of NADIS was to be made possible with funds to be provided by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States. Negotiations with UNDP to acquire the requisite funds are still underway (see operative paragraph 8 below). In spite of this limitation, it has been possible to install at ALDOC a copy of the PADIS statistical data base for the benefit of the member States of the subregion.

Arrangements for the setting up of the Central African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) (operative paragraph 7)

57. Member States of the Yaounde- and Gisenyi-based MULPOCs have been contacted by the respective MULPOC offices. A meeting of plenipotentiaries from the concerned Governments is scheduled for April 1987.

Strategy and work plan for the period 1987-1991 (operative paragraph 8)

58. The strategy and work plan for the implementation of the PADIS programme during 1987-1991 will be submitted to the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) for PADIS at its third meeting to be held in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 April 1987.

Request to the European Economic Community by African countries members of the ACP (operative paragraph 9)

59. The project proposals to be submitted to the European Economic Community by the African countries members of the ACP Group of States will be considered by the member States at the next round of MULPOC officials and policy organs meetings.

Request to the EEC by North African countries
(operative paragraph 10)

60. No action taken. The issue will be discussed at the next meeting of the subregional technical committee and by the MULPOC policy organs.

WADIS and ESADIS (operative paragraph 11)

61. The agreement for the establishment of ESADIS at Lusaka, Zambia, is signed. Actions to make the centre operational are underway.

62. The agreement for the establishment of WADIS at Niamey, the Niger, is under negotiation.

Approval of project RAB/82/008 (operative paragraphs 12 and 13)

63. The project had not been approved by UNDP as of January 1987 in spite of efforts made by the Chairman, North African Subregional Technical Committee for PADIS. The UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States has indicated its willingness to consider funding of activities envisaged for implementation under this project with the framework of the ALDOC project. The level of resources to be made available and the nature of executing arrangements are under discussion.